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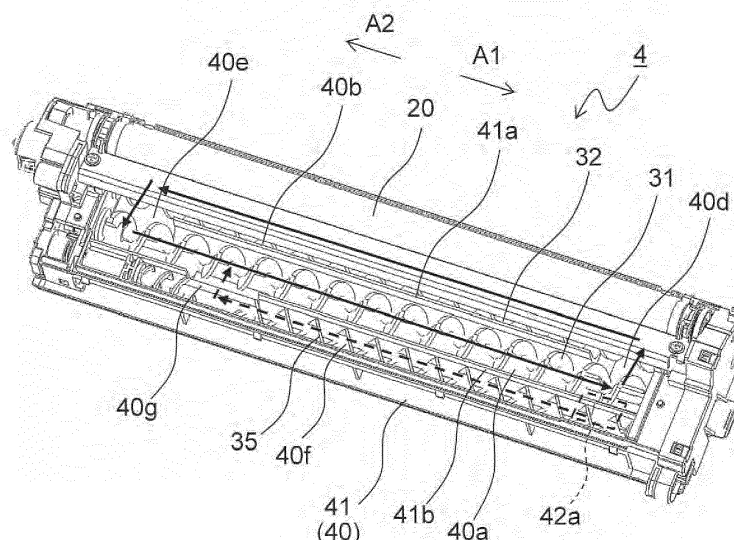
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(54) **Developing device and image forming apparatus therewith**

(57) A developing device (4) includes: a developer container (40) having first and second transport passage (40b)s, for containing developer; a developer carrier (20) for carrying, on its surface, developer inside the second transport passage (40b); a first stirring/transporting member (31) having a rotary shaft (31a) and a transport blade (31b) formed on its circumferential surface, for stirring/transporting developer inside the first transport passage (40a); a second stirring/transporting member (32) for stirring/transporting developer inside the second transport passage (40b) in a direction opposite to the first

stirring/transporting member (31); a first developer passing portion (40d) for delivering developer from the first to the second transport passage (40b); and a second developer passing portion (40e) for delivering developer from the second to the first transport passage (40a). In a part of the first stirring/transporting member (31) facing the first developer passing portion (40d), a paddle portion (50) is formed which is devoid of the rotary shaft (31a) and which has a plurality of first ribs (51 a, 51b) parallel to the rotary shaft (31 a).

FIG.3



Description

BACKGROUND

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a developing device for incorporation in an image forming apparatus such as a copier, facsimile machine, printer, or the like, and to an image forming apparatus incorporating such a developing device. More particularly, the present disclosure relates to a method of suppressing agglomeration and solidification of developer inside a developing device.

[0002] Conventionally, as image development methods using dry toner in image forming apparatuses relying on an electrophotographic process, there are known a one-component development method, which uses a one-component developer containing magnetic toner alone, and a two-component development method, which uses a two-component developer designed to electrically charge non-magnetic toner by use of magnetic carrier and which develops an electrostatic latent image on an image carrier (photosensitive member) with a magnetic brush formed on a developing roller and composed of magnetic carrier and toner.

[0003] In developing devices as mentioned above, as development operation proceeds, toner is consumed. To cope with that, a toner sensor for detecting the concentration (or amount) of toner is provided inside a developing device, and as toner is consumed through development, so much new toner is supplied. Here, with a two-component development method, toner and carrier need to be stirred and mixed sufficiently so that the toner is electrically charged up to a predetermined amount of electric charge. Also with a one-component development method, the toner existing inside the developing device and the newly supplied toner need to be mixed sufficiently so as to have an even distribution of electric charge.

[0004] To that end, according to a widely practiced method, a circulation passage for developer is provided inside a developing device, and the developer is circulated and transported, while being stirred and mixed, by a stirring/transporting member arranged inside the circulation passage which is in the form of a screw and which is composed of a rotary shaft and a helical blade. Specifically, in a developing device 101 as shown in Fig. 13, the interior of a developer container 102 is partitioned into a first transport passage 105 and a second transport passage 107 by a partition wall 103. Inside the first transport passage 105 and the second transport passage 107, a first spiral 109 and a second spiral 110 are rotatably arranged which transport the developer while mixing and stirring it.

[0005] The developer is transported, while being stirred, in the axial direction (in the directions indicated by arrows A1 and A2 in Fig. 13) by the first spiral 109 and the second spiral 110, and is circulated between the first transport passage 105 and the second transport passage 107 through developer passing portions 111a and

111b formed in both end parts of the partition wall 103. Thus, the first transport passage 105, the second transport passage 107, and the developer passing portions 111a and 111b form a circulation passage for developer inside the developer container 102.

[0006] There is also proposed a method for suppressing uneven distribution of developer in a developer passing portion. For example, in one known developing device, in a part, facing a developer passing portion, of a stirring/transporting member arranged farther from a developing roller, a paddle piece is provided along a rotary shaft, and this results in an improved developer transporting ability at the developer passing portion.

[0007] According to another known developing device provided with a developer discharge port, in a part of a stirring/transporting member facing a developer passing portion, a devoid portion devoid of a rotary shaft is formed, and this results in a reduced speed of developer colliding with a developer regulating member.

SUMMARY

[0008] According to one aspect of the present disclosure, a developing device is provided with a developer container, a developer carrier, a first stirring/transporting member, a second stirring/transporting member, a first developer passing portion, and a second developer passing portion. The developer container has a first transport passage and a second transport passage arranged substantially parallel to each other, and contains developer containing toner. The developer carrier is rotatably supported on the developer container, and carries, on its surface, the developer inside the second transport passage. The first stirring/transporting member is composed of a rotary shaft and a transport blade formed on its circumferential surface, and stirs and transports the developer inside the first transport passage. The second stirring/transporting member stirs and transports the developer inside the second transport passage in the direction opposite to the first stirring/transporting member. Through the first developer passing portion, the developer is delivered from the first transport passage to the second transport passage. Through the second developer passing portion, the developer is delivered from the second transport passage to the first transport passage. In a part of the first stirring/transporting member facing the first developer passing portion, a paddle portion is formed which is devoid of the rotary shaft and which includes a plurality of first ribs parallel to the rotary shaft.

[0009] Further features and advantages of the present disclosure will become apparent from the description of embodiments given below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010]

Fig. 1 is a schematic sectional view showing an over-

all construction of an image forming apparatus 100 provided with a developing device 4 according to the present disclosure;

Fig. 2 is a side sectional view showing a structure of a developing device 4 according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 3 is an exterior perspective view of a developing device 4, in a state with a cover member 42 removed, according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a plan sectional view showing a structure of a stirring portion of a developing device 4 according to the first embodiment.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing a structure of a first spiral 31 used in a developing device 4 according to the first embodiment.

Fig. 6 is a partly enlarged view of and around a paddle portion 50 in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is an exterior perspective view of a developer 4 according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing a structure of a developer feeding member 35 used in a developing device 4 according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a plan sectional view showing a structure of a stirring portion of a developing device 4 according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 10 is a partly enlarged view of and around a paddle portion 50 of a first spiral 31 used in a developing device 4 according to the second embodiment;

Fig. 11 is a partly enlarged view of and around a first developer passing portion 40d in Fig. 9.

Fig. 12 is a diagram showing another example of a structure of a paddle portion 50 in a developer 4 according to the second embodiment;

Fig. 13 is a plan sectional view showing a structure of a stirring portion of a developing device 101 of Comparative Example 1, provided with a first spiral 109 having no paddle portion 50 formed in it;

Fig. 14 is a plan sectional view showing a structure of a stirring portion of a developing device 101 of Comparative Example 2, provided with a first spiral 109 having a rib 115 additionally formed on it;

Fig. 15 is a graph showing the results of measurement of the output value of a toner sensor 43 when a developing device 4 according to Practical Example 2, provided with a first spiral 31 having a developer breaking member 61 additionally provided on it, was charged with new or deteriorated developer in varying amounts from 70 g to 150 g and operated; and

Fig. 16 is a graph showing the results of measurement of the output value of a toner sensor 43 when a developing device 4 according to Practical Example 1, provided with a first spiral 31 having no developer breaking member 61 additionally provided on it, was charged with new or deteriorated developer in varying amounts from 70 g to 150 g and operated

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] Hereinafter, with reference to the accompanying drawings, embodiments of the present disclosure will be described. Fig. 1 is a schematic sectional view showing the construction of an image forming apparatus 100 provided with a developing device 4 according to one embodiment of the present disclosure. In the image forming apparatus (for example, a monochrome printer) 100, when an image forming operation is performed, an electrostatic latent image based on document image data transmitted from an unillustrated personal computer (PC) is formed in an image forming section P inside the apparatus main body, and the developing device 4 attaches toner to the electrostatic latent image to form a toner image. The toner is fed to the developing device 4 from a toner container 5. In this image forming apparatus 100, while a photosensitive drum 1 is rotated in a clockwise direction in Fig. 1, an image forming process is executed with respect to the photosensitive drum 1.

[0012] In the image forming section P, there are arranged, along the rotation direction of the photosensitive drum 1 (in the clockwise direction), a charging portion 2, an exposure unit 3, a developing device 4, a transfer roller 6, a cleaning device 7, and a static eliminator (unillustrated). The photosensitive drum 1 is, for example, an aluminum drum coated with a photosensitive layer, and its surface can be electrically charged by the charging portion 2. As the surface is irradiated with a laser beam from the exposure unit 3, which will be described later, the electric charge is so attenuated as to form an electrostatic latent image. There is no particular restriction on the photosensitive layer, which preferably is, for example, a layer of amorphous silicon (a-Si), which excels in durability, or an organic photosensitive layer (OPC), which generates little ozone when electrically charged and which offers a high-resolution image.

[0013] The charging portion 2 serves to electrically charge the surface of the photosensitive drum 1 uniformly. Used as the charging portion 2 is, for example, a corona discharge device which causes electric discharge by application of a high voltage to a thin piece of wire acting as an electrode. Usable instead of a corona discharge is a contact-type charging device which applies a voltage while keeping the surface of a photosensitive member in contact with a charging member as exemplified by a charging roller. The exposure unit 3 irradiates the photosensitive drum 1 with a light beam (for example, a laser beam) based on image data, and thereby forms an electrostatic latent image on the surface of the photosensitive drum 1.

[0014] The developing device 4 serves to form a toner image by attaching toner to the electrostatic latent image on the photosensitive drum 1. Here, magnetic one-component developer (hereinafter also referred to simply as toner) containing a magnetic toner component alone is contained in the developing device 4. The structure of the developing device 4 will be described in detail later.

The transfer roller 6 transfers, without disturbing, the toner image formed on the surface of the photosensitive drum 1 to paper that is transported through a paper transport passage 11. The cleaning device 7 is provided with a cleaning roller, a cleaning blade, or the like that makes line contact with the photosensitive drum 1 in its longitudinal direction, and removes unused toner that remains on the surface of the photosensitive drum 1 after the transfer of the toner image to the paper.

[0015] Then, the exposure unit 3 irradiates the photosensitive drum 1 with a laser beam (a ray of light) based on previously entered image data, and thereby forms an electrostatic latent image based on the image data on the surface of the photosensitive drum 1. Thereafter, the developing device 4 attaches toner to the electrostatic latent image to form a toner image.

[0016] Toward the image forming section P, where the toner image has now been formed as described above, paper is transported with predetermined timing from a paper storage portion 10 through the paper transport passage 11 via a registration roller pair 13, so that in the image forming section P, the transfer roller 6 transfers the toner image on the surface of the photosensitive drum 1 to the paper. The paper having the toner image transferred to it is separated from the photosensitive drum 1, and is transported to a fusing portion 8, where, under application of heat and pressure, the toner image is fused on the paper. The paper having passed through the fusing portion 8 passes between a discharge roller pair 14, and is discharged onto a paper discharge portion 15.

[0017] Fig. 2 is a side sectional view showing the structure of a developing device 4 according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure. Now, with reference to Fig. 2, the structure of the developing device 4 will be described in detail. Fig. 2 is a view from behind of what is shown in Fig. 1, and accordingly, in Fig. 2, the arrangement of components inside the developing device 4 is reversed left to right as compared with that in Fig. 1.

[0018] As shown in Fig. 2, the developing device 4 is composed of, among others, a developing roller (developer carrier) 20, a regulating blade 21, a stirring/transporting member 30, a developer feeding member 35, and a developer container 40 in which those are housed.

[0019] The developer container 40 forms the housing of the developing device 4, and has a body portion 41, which is open at the top face, and a cover member 42, which covers the top face of the body portion 41. The interior of the developer container 40 is partitioned into a first transport passage 40a and a second transport passage 40b by a partition wall 41a formed in the body portion 41. The first transport passage 40a and the second transport passage 40b are charged with one-component developer containing magnetic toner alone. The developer container 40 rotatably holds the stirring/transporting member 30, the developer feeding member 35, and the developing roller 20. In the developer container 40, an opening 40c is formed through which the developing roller 20 is exposed toward the photosensitive drum 1 (see

Fig. 1).

[0020] The developing roller 20 is arranged opposite the photosensitive drum 1 across a predetermined interval. In a region of the developing roller 20 located opposite, hence close to, the photosensitive drum 1, the developing roller 20 feeds toner to the photosensitive drum 1. The stirring/transporting member 30 is arranged obliquely below, specifically to the lower left of, the developing roller 20. The regulating blade 21 is fixedly held by the developer container 40, on the left side of the developing roller 20.

[0021] The stirring/transporting member 30 is composed of two spirals, namely, a first spiral (first stirring/transporting member) 31 and a second spiral (second stirring/transporting member) 32. The second spiral 32 is arranged obliquely below, specifically to the lower left of, the developing roller 20, inside the second transport passage 40b, and the first spiral 31 is arranged next to, on the left side of, the second spiral 32, inside the first transport passage 40a.

[0022] The first and second spirals 31 and 32 transport developer while stirring it. In both end parts of the partition wall 41a (which partitions between the first transport passage 40a and the second transport passage 40b) in its longitudinal direction (the direction perpendicular to the plane of Fig. 2), developer passing portions (a first developer passing portion 40d and a second developer passing portion 40e, which will be described later) are provided. As the first spiral 31 rotates, developer is transported to the second spiral 32 via one of the developer passing portions (the first developer passing portion 40d), and the developer circulates inside the first transport passage 40a and the second transport passage 40b. The developer is then fed from the second spiral 32 to the developing roller 20.

[0023] The developing roller 20 is composed of, among others, a fixed shaft 20a, a magnetic pole member 20b, and a sleeve 20c formed of a non-magnetic metal in a cylindrical shape. The developing roller 20 is rotated in the clockwise direction in Fig. 2 by a driving mechanism comprising a motor and gears (none of these is illustrated).

[0024] As the sleeve 20c under application of a developing bias rotates, in a developing region (a region where the developing roller 20 and the photosensitive drum 1 face each other), the difference between the potential of the developing bias and the potential of the exposed part of the photosensitive drum 1 causes the developer (toner) carried on the surface of the sleeve 20c to fly to the photosensitive drum 1. The flying toner attaches, sequentially, to the exposed part of the photosensitive drum 1 in rotation, and thereby the electrostatic latent image on the photosensitive drum 1 is developed.

[0025] Fig. 3 is an exterior perspective view of the developing device 4 according to the first embodiment, in a state with the cover member 42 removed, according to the first embodiment. Fig. 4 is a plan sectional view showing the structure of a stirring portion of the developing

device 4 according to the first embodiment. As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, in the developer container 40, there are formed a partition wall 41a, a first transport passage 40a, a second transport passage 40b, and developer passing portions 40d and 40e, and there is further formed a developer refill passage 40f. The developer refill passage 40f is a passage through which new developer (refill toner) is supplied from the toner container 5 into the first transport passage 40a.

[0026] The first transport passage 40a, the second transport passage 40b, and the developer refill passage 40f are arranged side by side. The partition wall 41a extending in the longitudinal direction of the developer container 40 is provided so as to partition between the first transport passage 40a and the second transport passage 40b, and a partition wall 41b extending in the longitudinal direction of the developer container 40 is provided so as to partition between the developer refill passage 40f and the first transport passage 40a. It is assumed that, in the first transport passage 40a, the left side in Fig. 3 is the upstream side and the right side in Fig. 3 is the downstream side, and that, in the second transport passage 40b, the right side in Fig. 3 is the upstream side and the left side in Fig. 3 is the downstream side.

[0027] The first developer passing portion 40d and the second developer passing portion 40e are formed at one and the other ends (at A1- and A2-direction ends), respectively, of the partition wall 41a in its longitudinal direction. Through the first developer passing portion 40d, respective A1-direction end parts of the first transport passage 40a and the second transport passage 40b communicate with each other. Through the second developer passing portion 40e, respective A2-direction end parts of the first transport passage 40a and the second transport passage 40b communicate with each other. Thus, developer can circulate inside the first transport passage 40a, the first developer passing portion 40d, the second transport passage 40b, and the second developer passing portion 40e.

[0028] On an inner wall surface of the first transport passage 40a near the first developer passing portion 40d, a toner sensor 43 is provided which detects the amount of developer (amount of toner) inside the developer container 40. Used as the toner sensor 43 is a magnetic permeability sensor that detects the magnetic permeability of the toner (magnetic one-component toner) inside the developer container 40. The toner sensor 43 detects the magnetic permeability of the toner, and outputs the detection result in the form of a voltage value to a controller (unillustrated), so that the controller determines the amount of remaining toner based on the output value of the sensor. According to the detection result of the toner sensor 43, the developer (toner) stored in the toner container 5 (see Fig. 1) is supplied through a refill port 42a into the developer container 40. Usable as the toner sensor 43 other than a magnetic permeability sensor as mentioned above is, for example, a piezoelectric sensor which outputs an electrical signal representing a pres-

sure acting on a detection surface.

[0029] A rotary shaft 31a of the first spiral 31 is provided with a cleaning member 45 which is formed of a springy material. As the first spiral 31 rotates, the cleaning member 45 rotates together to clean the detection surface of the toner sensor 43.

[0030] Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the structure of the first spiral 31 used in the developing device 4 according to the first embodiment. As shown in Figs. 3 to 5, the first spiral 31 has a rotary shaft 31a, which is rotatably supported on the developer container 40, and a first helical blade 31b, which is provided integrally with the rotary shaft 31a and which is substantially arc-shaped and formed in a helical shape with a predetermined pitch in the axial direction of the rotary shaft 31a. The first helical blade 31b is so configured as to have increasing thickness (length in the longitudinal direction) from the outer edge toward the rotary shaft 31a, and transports, while stirring, the developer inside the first transport passage 40a in the A1 direction. In an end part of the first spiral 31 (a downstream-side end part in the developer transport direction) facing the first developer passing portion 40d (see Fig. 4), a paddle portion 50 is formed which is devoid of the rotary shaft 31a and which is in the shape of a frame. The rotary shaft 31a, the first helical blade 31b, and the paddle portion 50 are molded integrally out of resin, such as ABS, to which developer is unlikely to attach.

[0031] Fig. 6 is a partly enlarged view of and around the paddle portion 50 in Fig. 5. The paddle portion 50 has a rectangular shape as seen in a plan view, being surrounded by a most downstream-side end part of the first helical blade 31b with respect to the developer transport direction, two first ribs 51a and 51b extending from the first helical blade 31b parallel to the rotary shaft 31a, and a second rib 53 coupling together respective end parts of the first ribs 51a and 51b and extending perpendicularly to the rotary shaft 31a. The second rib 53 is, on its face facing away from the face where it is connected to the first ribs 51a and 51b, connected to the rotary shaft 31a.

[0032] The second spiral 32 has a helical blade winding in the opposite direction (in the opposite phase) and has no paddle portion 50; otherwise it has a structure similar to that of the first spiral 31 shown in Fig. 5. Specifically, the second spiral 32 has a rotary shaft 32a, and a second helical blade 32b provided integrally with the rotary shaft 32a and formed in a helical shape to have a blade winding with the same pitch as, but in the opposite direction (in the opposite phase) to, the first helical blade 31b in the axial direction of the rotary shaft 32a. The rotary shaft 32a is arranged parallel to the rotary shaft 31a, and is rotatably supported on the developer container 40. The second helical blade 32b transports, while stirring, the developer inside the second transport passage 40b in the A2 direction (in the direction opposite to the A1 direction) to feed it to the developing roller 20.

[0033] As shown in Fig. 7, in an A1-direction end part

of the developer refill passage 40f, there is formed, in the cover member 42, a refill port 42a through which new developer (toner) is fed from the toner container 5 provided over the developer container 40 into the developer container 40.

[0034] The developer refill passage 40f is a passage through which the developer fed to an A1-direction end portion is transported in the A2 direction so as to be fed to the upstream side of the first transport passage 40a. In the developer refill passage 40f, a feeding portion 40g is formed through which developer is fed from the developer refill passage 40f to the first transport passage 40a. The feeding portion 40g is formed, with respect to the developer transport direction inside the developer refill passage 40f (the A2 direction), on the upstream side (on the right side in Fig. 4) of a downstream-side end part (a left end part in Fig. 4) of the developer refill passage 40f, and in addition on the downstream side (on the left side in Fig. 4) of the refill port 42a.

[0035] Inside the developer refill passage 40f, the developer feeding member 35 is arranged parallel to the first spiral 31 and the second spiral 32. As shown in Figs. 3 and 8, the developer feeding member 35 has a rotary shaft 35a, and a third helical blade 35b and a fourth helical blade 35c provided integrally with the rotary shaft 35a. The third helical blade 35b is formed in a helical shape to have a blade winding in the opposite direction (in the opposite phase) to the first helical blade 31b in the axial direction of the rotary shaft 35a, and is formed to extend from the refill port 42a (see Fig. 7) to the feeding portion 40g. The fourth helical blade 35c is formed in a helical shape to have a blade winding in the opposite direction (in the opposite phase) to the third helical blade 35b, and is formed to extend from the feeding portion 40g to an A2-direction end part. In a part of the rotary shaft 35a facing the feeding portion 40g, a transport blade 35d in the shape of a paddle is formed.

[0036] The developer feeding member 35 is configured to rotate in the same direction as the first spiral 31 (in the counter-clockwise direction in Fig. 2), so that the developer fed to refill port 42a is transported toward the feeding portion 40g. Having mutually opposite phases, the third helical blade 35b and the fourth helical blade 35c cause developer to collide from opposite sides, allowing it to be transported to the first transport passage 40a.

[0037] The developer feeding member 35, the first spiral 31, and the second spiral 32 are each driven to rotate by a driving mechanism comprising a motor and gears (none of these is illustrated).

[0038] In this embodiment, in an end part of the first spiral 31 facing the first developer passing portion 40d, a paddle portion 50 in the shape of a frame is provided. Thus, the developer inside the first transport passage 40a is first transported to a downstream-side end part (a right end part in Fig. 4) of the first transport passage 40a by the spiral portion (where the first helical blade 31b is formed) of the first spiral 31, and is then promptly fed out to the first developer passing portion 40d by the two first

ribs 51a and 51b of the paddle portion 50. As a result, no stagnation or agglomeration of developer occurs around the first developer passing portion 40d, and this helps suppress attachment of developer to, for example, an inner wall surface of the developer container 40.

[0039] The paddle portion 50 is devoid of the rotary shaft 31a, and thus an ample space is secured around the first ribs 51a and 51b. Thus, even when developer deteriorates and has lower flowability, it passes through the hollow part of the paddle portion 50 (the space between the first ribs 51a and 51b), and thus it is also possible to suppress attachment of developer to the first ribs 51a and 51b.

[0040] Moreover, the paddle portion 50 is formed by use of a part of the first helical blade 31b located at the most downstream-side end with respect to the developer transport direction. It is thus possible to transport developer to the paddle portion 50 efficiently without attenuating the thrusting force (transporting force) exerted by the first helical blade 31b in the direction of the rotary shaft 31a.

[0041] Here, to ensure that the developer inside the first transport passage 40a is transported to a downstream-side end part of the first transport passage 40a facing the first developer passing portion 40d, it is preferable that at least a most downstream-side part of the first helical blade 31b forming the paddle portion 50 overlap the first developer passing portion 40d in the direction of the rotary shaft 31a (so as to protrude toward the first developer passing portion 40d beyond an end part of the partition wall 41a).

[0042] The developer at the downstream-side end (the left end in Fig. 4) of the second transport passage 40b is acted upon by the magnetism, or rotational force, of the developing roller 20. Accordingly, near the second developer passing portion 40e where developer is fed from the second transport passage 40b to the first transport passage 40a, no stagnation of developer is likely to occur, and no wall of developer is likely to form. Thus, it suffices to form a paddle portion 50 in an end part of the first spiral 31 facing the first developer passing portion 40d.

[0043] Fig. 9 is a plan sectional view showing the structure of a stirring portion of a developing device 4 according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure. Fig. 10 is a partly enlarged view of and around a paddle portion 50 of a first spiral 31 used in the developing device 4 according to the second embodiment. Fig. 11 is a partly enlarged view of and around a first developer passing portion 40d in Fig. 9. In this embodiment, in the paddle portion 50 of the first spiral 31, a developer breaking member 61 is additionally provided which serves to break a wall of developer formed inside the first developer passing portion 40d.

[0044] As shown in Fig. 10, two such developer breaking members 61 are provided one on the outer face of each of the first ribs 51a and 51b. The respective developer breaking members 61 protrude from different posi-

tions in the direction of the rotary shaft 31 a of the first spiral 31. The tip ends of the developer breaking members 61 extend in the rotation direction of the first spiral 31 (the direction of the line normal to the rotation orbit of the first ribs 51a and 51b). As the first spiral 31 rotates, the developer breaking members 61 rotate with their tip ends sliding on the inner wall surface of the first transport passage 40a so that, when the first ribs 51a and 51b approach the first developer passing portion 40d, the tip ends of the developer breaking members 61 reach inside the first developer passing portion 40d and make contact with a developer wall W (a hatched part in Fig. 11) formed inside the first developer passing portion 40d.

[0045] As the first spiral 31 rotates about the rotary shaft 31 a, a thrusting force acting in the axial direction is produced in the spiral portion of the first spiral 31 (where the first helical blade 31b is formed), and causes developer to be transported in the A1 direction inside the first transport passage 40a. In a part facing the first developer passing portion 40d, as the first spiral 31 rotates, the paddle portion 50 rotates together, and thus, as the first ribs 51a and 51b rotate, developer is fed via the first developer passing portion 40d into the second transport passage 40b. Moreover, inside the first developer passing portion 40d, the momentum with which developer on the upstream side is transported causes developer to be passed into the second transport passage 40b.

[0046] However, in the first developer passing portion 40d, there is a region where the transporting forces of the first spiral 31 and the second spiral 32 do not act. In particular, when the amount of developer remaining inside the developer container 40 is small, the pressure of the developer fed out of the first transport passage 40a is low. This causes developer to accumulate inside the first developer passing portion 40d, and as shown in Fig. 11, a developer wall W is formed as if stopping the first developer passing portion 40d. As a result, around the upstream side of the first developer passing portion 40d, developer stagnates, increasing the output value of the toner sensor 43.

[0047] On the other hand, more than a predetermined amount of developer stagnates around the upstream side of the first developer passing portion 40d, under the pressure of the stagnating developer, the developer wall W formed inside the first developer passing portion 40d breaks. As a result, the amount of developer around the upstream side of the first developer passing portion 40d sharply diminishes, reducing the output value of the toner sensor 43. Through repetition of such a sequence of events, the output value of the toner sensor 43 becomes unstable.

[0048] As a solution, in this embodiment, by use of the developer breaking members 61 additionally provided on the first ribs 51a and 51b of the paddle portion 50, the developer wall W inside the first developer passing portion 40d is broken, so that developer does not stagnate around the upstream side of the first developer passing portion 40d. Thus, even in cases where there is a small

amount of developer inside the developer container 40 or where developer has deteriorated to have lower flowability, it is possible to keep the output value of the toner sensor 43 stable, and to control the feeding of toner from the toner container 5 to the developing device 4 more accurately.

[0049] Preferred as the material for the developer breaking members 61 is elastically deformable resin film such as PET film. The greater the width (the dimension in the direction of the rotary shaft 31a) of the developer breaking members 61, the stronger the effect of breaking the developer wall W, but disadvantageously the larger the amount of developer that attaches to the developer breaking members 61. The developer thus attached to the developer breaking member 61 may cause erroneous detection by the toner sensor 43. Accordingly, a preferred width of the developer breaking members 61 is about 1 mm to 10 mm. For effective breaking of the developer wall W inside the first developer passing portion 40d, the amount of protrusion (the dimension in the rotation direction) of the developer breaking members 61 is preferably set such that the tip ends of the developer breaking members 61 protrude outside the rotation orbit of the first helical blade 31b in the radial direction.

[0050] If the developer breaking member 61 is provided near the detection surface of the toner sensor 43, the toner sensor 43 detects the toner attached to the developer breaking member 61, and thus the sensor output is affected. To avoid that, the developer breaking member 61 is preferably provided outside the detectable range of the toner sensor 43, and in the depth direction (the leftward direction in Fig. 11) of the developer container 40 with respect to the detection surface of the toner sensor 43.

[0051] The embodiments described above are in no way meant to limit the present disclosure, which thus allows for many modifications and variations within the spirit of the present disclosure. For example, while the above embodiments deal with a structure where the paddle portion 50 of the first spiral 31 has a pair of first ribs 51a and 51b at opposite positions across the center line of the rotary shaft 31a, with a larger first spiral 31 having a first helical blade 31b with a comparatively large outer diameter, the paddle portion 50 may have three first ribs 51a to 51c as shown in Fig. 12; it may even have four or more first ribs 51. In that case, the first ribs 51 are preferably provided at equal intervals about the center line of the rotary shaft 31 a.

[0052] While the above embodiments deal with the use of the first and second spirals 31 and 32 that have the helical blades 31b and 32b continuously formed around the rotary shafts 31a and 32a respectively, the helical blades 31b and 32b are not meant to be any limitation. Instead, for example, stirring/transporting members may be used that have a plurality of semicircular plates (circular plates divided into two parts) arranged alternately at predetermined inclination angles around the rotary shafts 31a and 32a.

[0053] While the above embodiments deal with examples where a one-component developer containing magnetic toner alone is used as developer, this is in no way meant to limit the present disclosure. Instead, as developer, two-component developer may be used that contains magnetic carrier and toner. With a two-component development method using two-component developer, the smaller the amount of toner inside the developing device 4 becomes, the higher the proportion of magnetic carrier becomes, and thus the higher the output value of the toner sensor 43 becomes.

[0054] The embodiments described above are applicable, not only to monochrome printers like the one shown in Fig. 1, but to digital and analog monochrome copiers, color printers, color copiers, facsimile machines, etc., that is, various image forming apparatuses provided with a developing device including a first stirring/transporting member, a second stirring/transporting member, and a developer feeding member. Hereinafter, the benefits of the present disclosure will be described in detail by way of practical examples.

Test Example 1

[0055] The relationship between the shape of the first spiral 31 and the circulation behavior of developer inside the developer container 40 was studied. The tests were conducted on the following developing devices: (as Practical Example 1) the developing device 4 according to the first embodiment shown in Fig. 4, provided with the first spiral 31 having the paddle portion 50 formed in a part thereof facing the first developer passing portion 40d; (as Comparative Example 1) a developing device 101 as shown in Fig. 13, provided with a spiral portion 109 having no paddle portion 50 formed in it; and (as Comparative Example 2) a developing device 101 as shown in Fig. 14, additionally provided with a rib 115 on a part of a first helical blade facing a developer passing portion 111a. Each of these developing devices was charged with a predetermined amount of developer and, while it was operated, how the developer circulated was visually inspected. The developing devices 101 shown in Figs. 13 and 14 had a structure similar to that of the developing device 4, though the respective developer refill passages are omitted from illustration there.

[0056] In all of Practical Example 1 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2, the first spiral 31 (109) and the second spiral 32 (110) had a helical blade with a diameter of 20 mm and a pitch of 20 mm, and were rotated at 34.5 rpm (revolutions per minute). The first developer passing portion 40d (111a) had an opening width of 31 mm, the second developer passing portion 40e (111b) had an opening width of 31 mm, and the gap between the developer container 40 (120) and each of the first spiral 31 (109) and the second spiral 32 (110) was 1.5 mm.

[0057] The test results reveal the following. In the developing device 4 of Practical Example 1, where the first spiral 31 had the paddle portion 50 formed in it, developer

promptly circulated through the first transport passage 40a, the first developer passing portion 40d, the second transport passage 40b, and the second developer passing portion 40e, and the extent of attachment of developer to the first ribs 51a and 51b was so small as to be acceptable in practical use.

[0058] By contrast, in the developing device 101 of Comparative Example 1, where the first spiral 31 had no paddle portion 50 formed in it, developer stagnated in the developer passing portion 111a from the first transport passage 105 to the second transport passage 107, and developer adhered to the inner surface of the developer container 40 (the reverse surface of the cover member 42). In the developing device 101 of Comparative Example 2, where the transport rib 115 was added to a part of the first helical blade facing the developer passing portion 111a, developer attached to the transport rib 115.

Test Example 2

[0059] The relationship between the amount of developer inside the developer container 40 and the output of the toner sensor 43 as observed when the developer breaking member 61 is additionally provided on the paddle portion 50 was studied. The tests were conducted on the following developing devices: (as Practical Example 2) the developing device 4 according to the second embodiment shown in Fig. 9, provided with the first spiral 31 in which, as shown in Fig. 10, the developer breaking members 61 with a length of 8.5 mm and a width of 2 mm were additionally provided on the first ribs 51a and 51b of the paddle portion 50 so as to leave an interval of 3.5 mm from the toner sensor 43; and (as Practical Example 1) the developing device 4 according to the first embodiment shown in Fig. 4, provided with the first spiral 31 in which, as shown in Fig. 6, no developer breaking member 61 was additionally provided on the first ribs 51a and 51b of the paddle portion 50. Each of these developing devices was charged with new developer or deteriorated developer, in varying amounts from 70 g to 150 g, and while it was operated, the output value of the toner sensor 43 was measured. The results are shown in Figs. 15 and 16.

[0060] As will be clear from Fig. 15, with the structure of Practical Example 2, where the developer breaking members 61 were additionally provided on the first ribs 51a and 51b of the paddle portion 50, with both new developer (the series of data indicated by diamonds in the diagrams) and deteriorated developer (the series of data indicated by squares in the diagram), a good correlation was observed between the developer amount and the sensor output value, indicating high sensitivity in the output of the toner sensor 43. This is considered to have resulted from, even with a reduced amount of developer inside the developer container 40, the developer breaking members 61 preventing formation of a toner wall around the toner sensor 43 and allowing the sensor output to change stably.

[0061] By contrast, as will be clear from Fig. 16, with the developing device 4 of Practical Example 1, where no developer breaking member 61 was additionally provided on the first ribs 51a and 51b of the paddle portion 50, once the amount of developer fell below 90 g, the sensor output value exhibited a deviation between new developer (the series of data indicated by diamonds in the diagrams) and deteriorated developer (the series of data indicated by squares in the diagram). These results confirm that the developing device 4 according to the second embodiment, where the developer breaking members 61 are additionally provided on the first ribs 51a and 51b of the paddle portion 50, is more suitable, than the developing device 4 according to the first embodiment, where no developer breaking member 61 is additionally provided, for feedback control in which whether to supply developer or not is determined based on the output value of the toner sensor 43.

[0062] The present disclosure is applicable to developing devices in which developer is transported to circulate through a first transport passage and a second transport passage arranged side by side and through developer passing portions. Based on the present disclosure, it is possible to obtain a developing device that can effectively suppress agglomeration and adhesion of developer in a developer passing portion.

[0063] The above embodiments of the invention as well as the appended claims and figures show multiple characterizing features of the invention in specific combinations. The skilled person will easily be able to consider further combinations or sub-combinations of these features in order to adapt the invention as defined in the claims to his specific needs.

Claims

1. A developing device (4) including:

a developer container (40) having a first transport passage (40a) and a second transport passage (40b) arranged substantially parallel to each other, the developer container (40) containing developer containing toner;
a developer carrier (20) rotatably supported on the developer container (40), the developer carrier (20) carrying, on a surface thereof, the developer inside the second transport passage (40b);
a first stirring/transporting member (31) composed of a rotary shaft (31a) and a transport blade (31b) formed on a circumferential surface of the rotary shaft (31a), the first stirring/transporting member (31) stirring and transporting the developer inside the first transport passage (40a);
a second stirring/transporting member (32) stirring and transporting the developer inside the

second transport passage (40b) in a direction opposite to the first stirring/transporting member (31);

a first developer passing portion (40d) through which the developer is delivered from the first transport passage (40a) to the second transport passage (40b); and

a second developer passing portion (40e) through which the developer is delivered from the second transport passage (40b) to the first transport passage (40a),

characterized in that

in a part of the first stirring/transporting member (31) facing the first developer passing portion (40d), a paddle portion (50) is formed which is devoid of the rotary shaft (31 a) and which includes a plurality of first ribs (51a, 51b) parallel to the rotary shaft (31 a).

2. The developing device (4) according to claim 1, wherein the paddle portion (50) is in a shape of a frame including the transport blade (31b), which is located at a most downstream-side end with respect to the developer transport direction, and the plurality of first ribs (51a, 51b), which extend from the transport blade (31b) parallel to the rotary shaft (31a).

3. The developing device (4) according to claim 2, wherein the paddle portion (50) is in a rectangular shape as seen in a plan view by being surrounded by the transport blade (31b), which is located at a most downstream-side end with respect to the developer transport direction, two of the first ribs (51a, 51b), which extend from the transport blade (31b) parallel to the rotary shaft (31a), and a second rib, which couples together respective end parts of the first ribs (51 a, 51b) and which extends perpendicularly to the rotary shaft (31a), the rotary shaft (31a) being connected to a face of the second rib facing away from a face thereof to which the first ribs (51 a, 51 b) are coupled.

4. The developing device (4) according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the transport blade (31b) at the most downstream-side end of the paddle portion (50) with respect to the developer transport direction has at least a part thereof so formed as to overlap the first developer passing portion (40d) in a direction of the rotary shaft (31a).

5. The developing device (4) according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a developer breaking member (61) for breaking a wall of developer formed at the first developer passing portion (40d) is provided on the first

ribs (51a, 51b) of the paddle portion (50).

6. The developing device (4) according to claim 5,
wherein the developer breaking member (61) pro-
trudes outside a rotation orbit of the transport blade 5
(31b) of the first stirring/transporting member (31) in
a radial direction.
7. The developing device (4) according to claim 5 or 6,
wherein the developer breaking member (61) com- 10
prises a plurality of developer breaking member
(61)s provided on the plurality of first ribs (51a, 51b)
respectively at different positions thereon in a direc-
tion of the rotary shaft (31 a). 15
8. The developing device (4) according to any one of
claims 5 to 7,
wherein a toner sensor (43) for detecting an amount
or concentration of toner inside the developer con- 20
tainer (40) is arranged on an inner wall surface of a
downstream-side end part of the first transport pas-
sage (40a) with respect to a transport direction, near
the first developer passing portion (40d), the devel-
oper breaking member (61) being arranged at a po- 25
sition where the developer breaking member (61)
does not make contact with a detection surface of
the toner sensor (43).
9. An image forming apparatus (100) comprising the
developing device (4) according to any one of claims 30
1 to 8.

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FIG.1

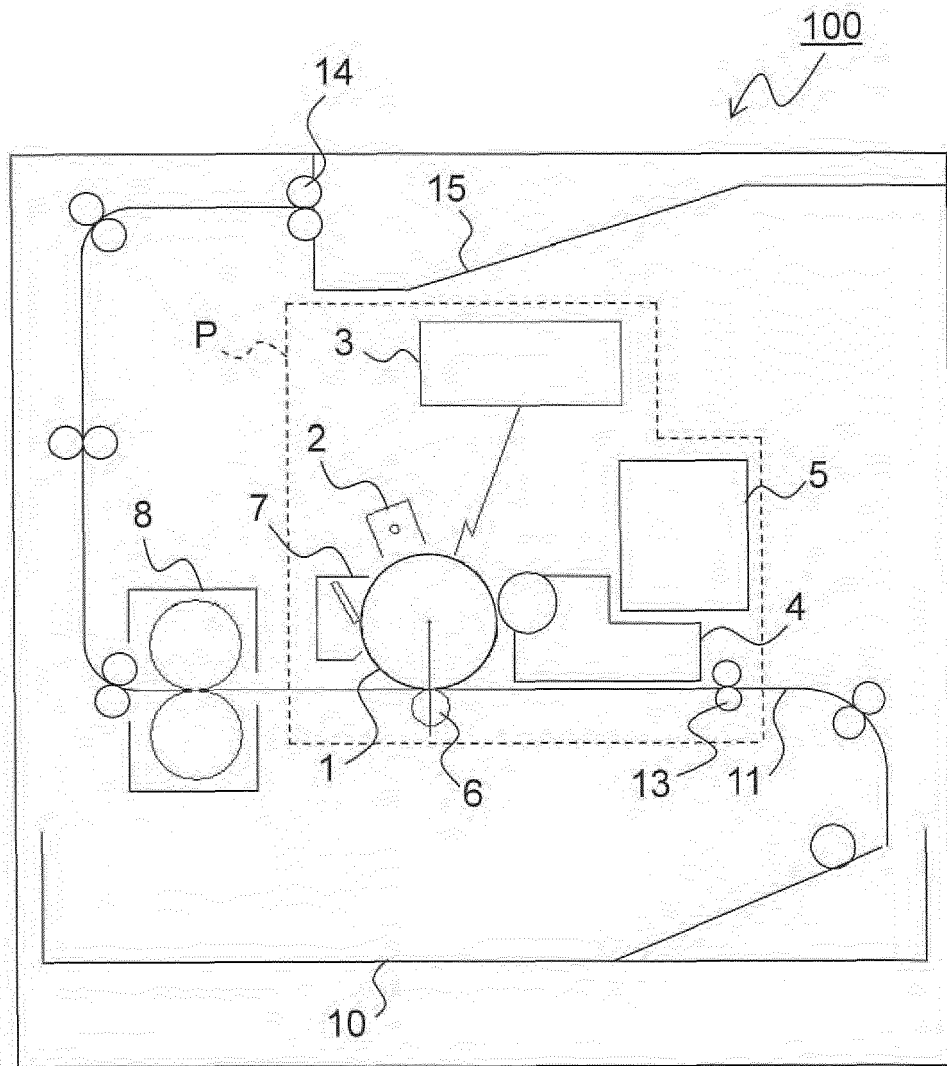


FIG.2

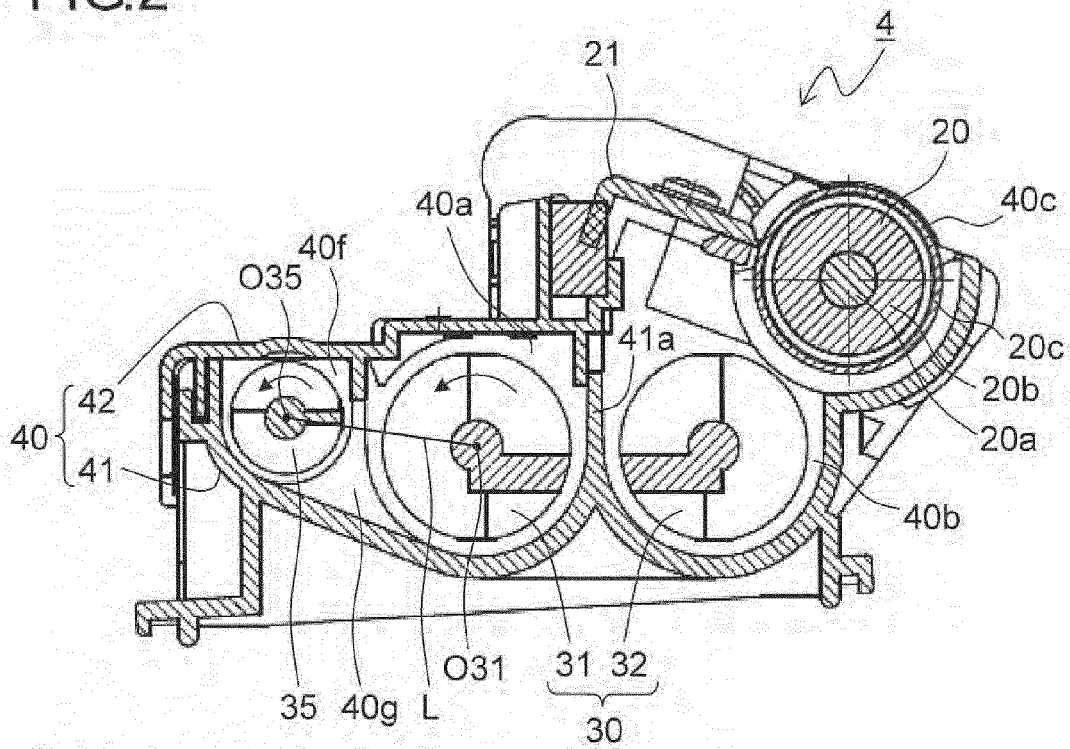


FIG.3

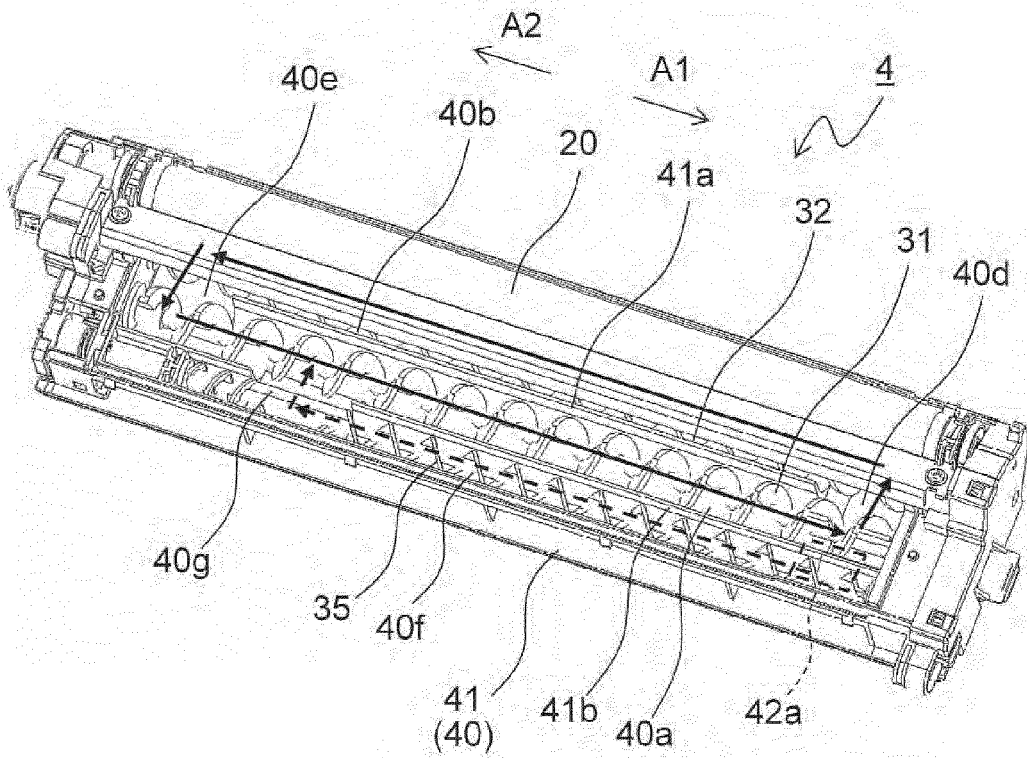


FIG.4

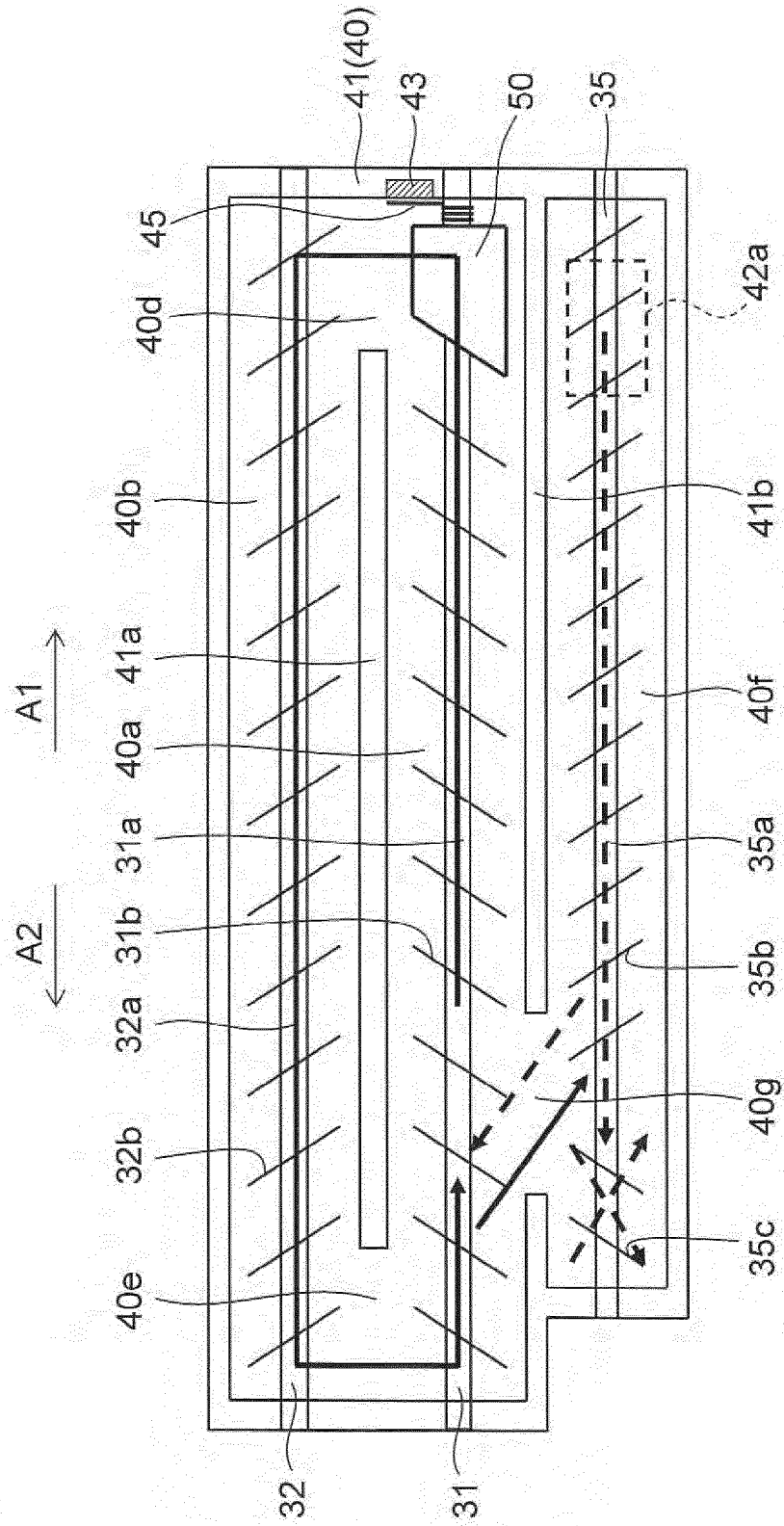


FIG.5

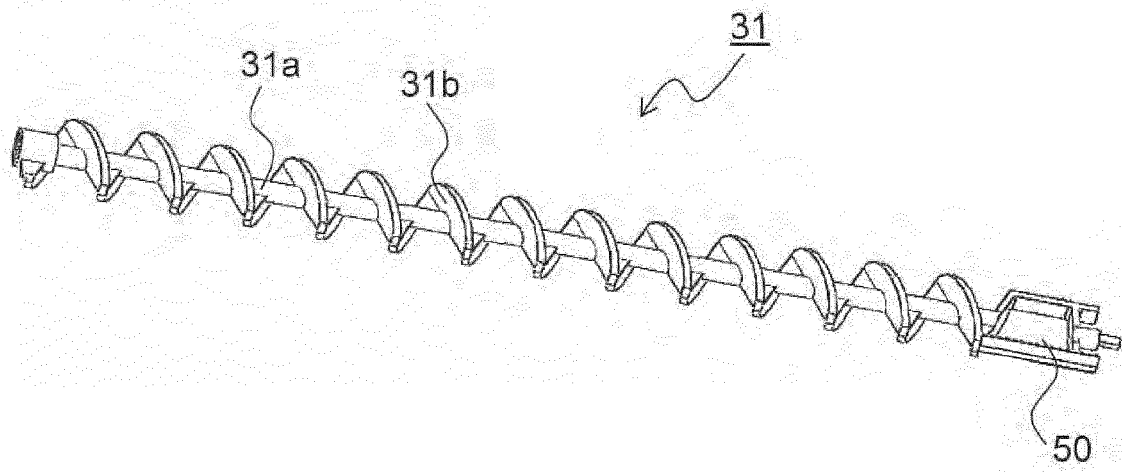


FIG.6

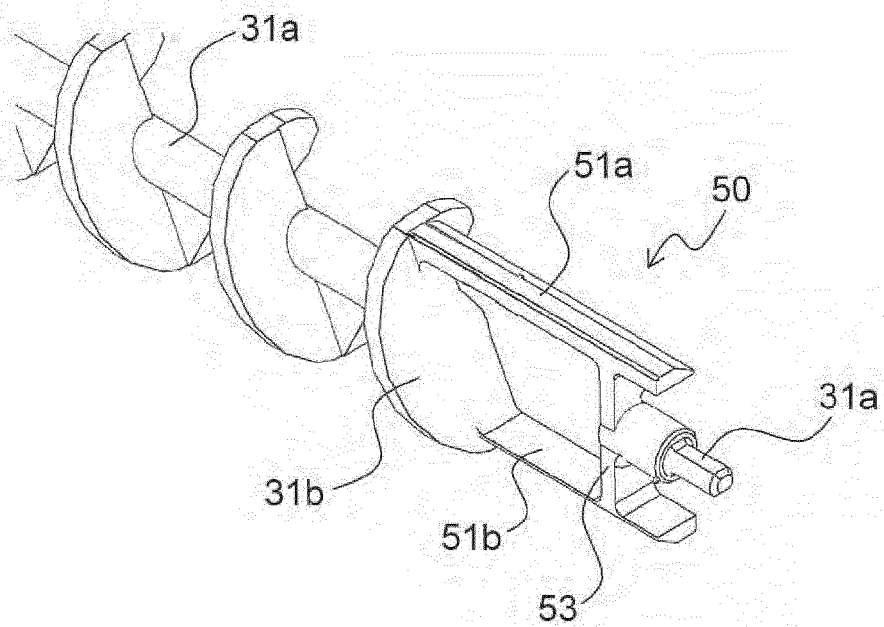


FIG.7

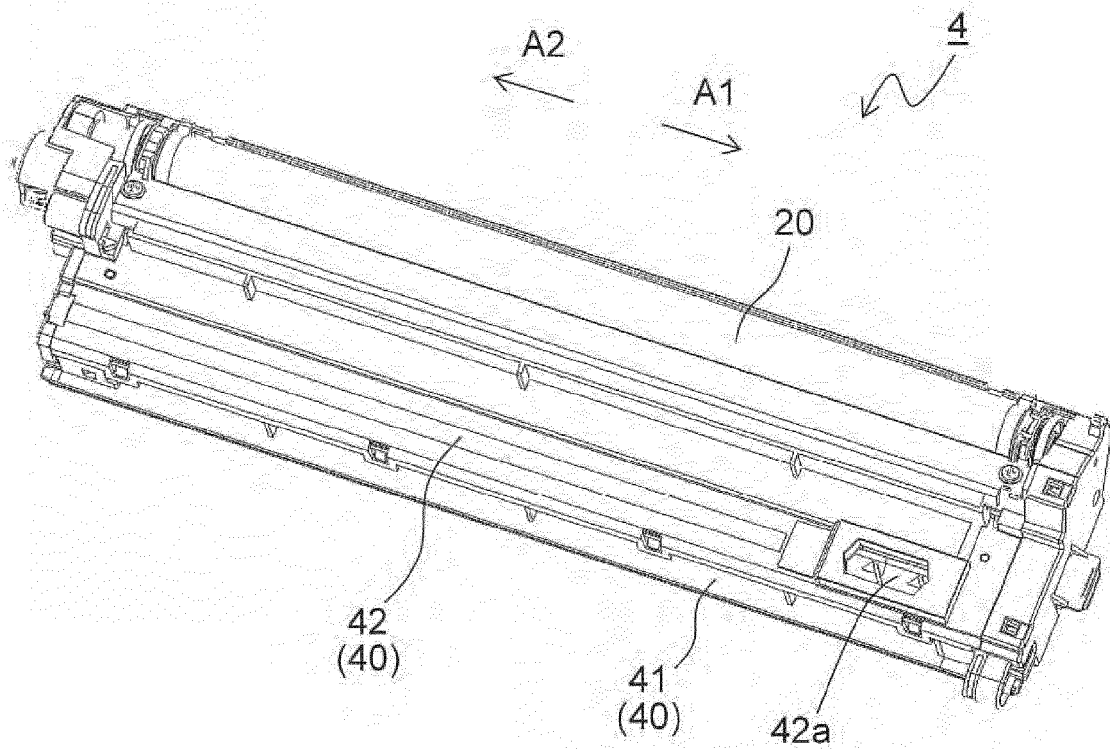
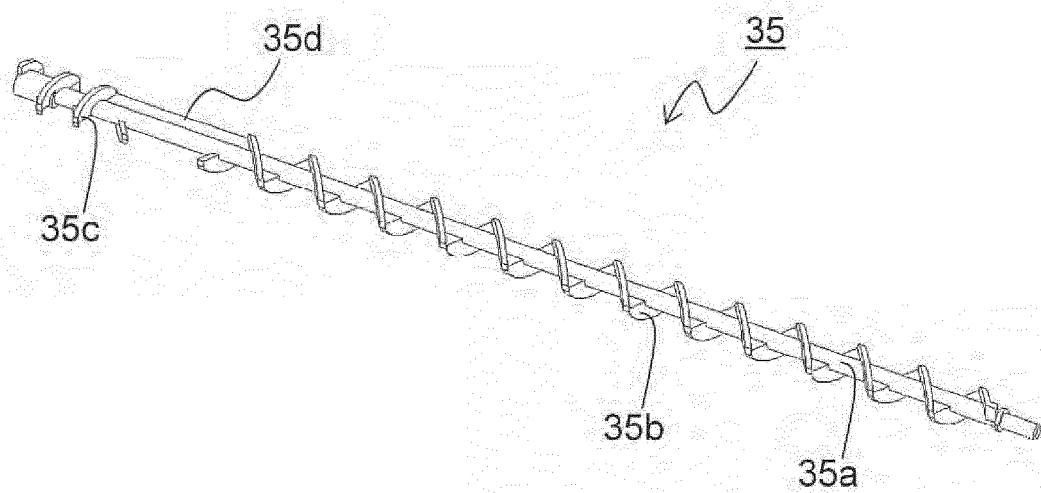


FIG.8



65.6

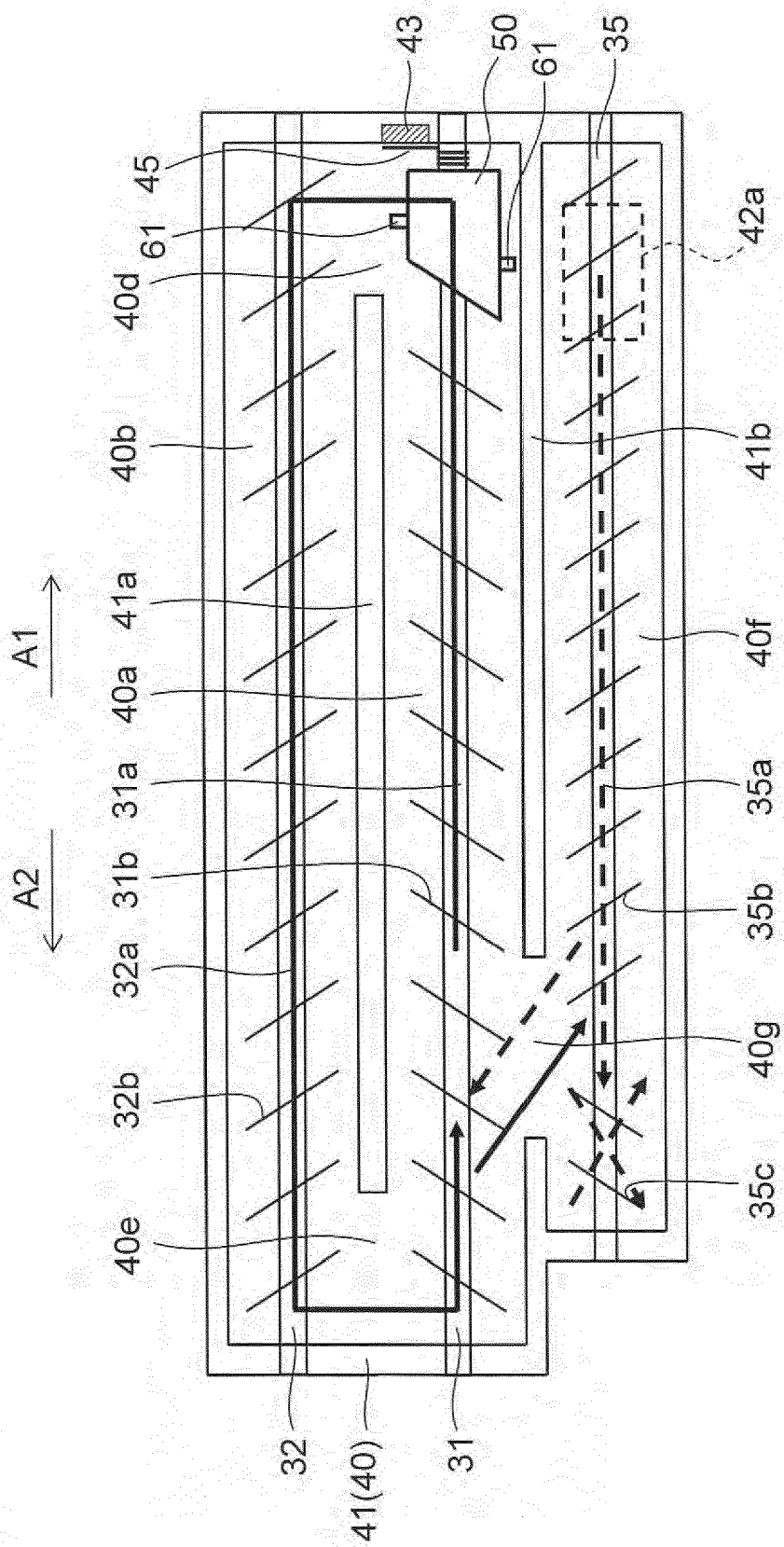


FIG.10

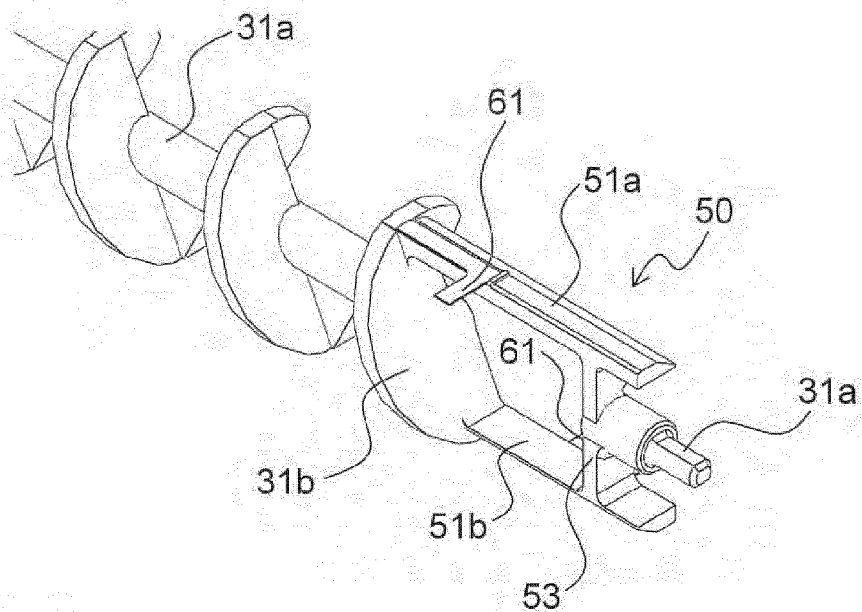


FIG.11

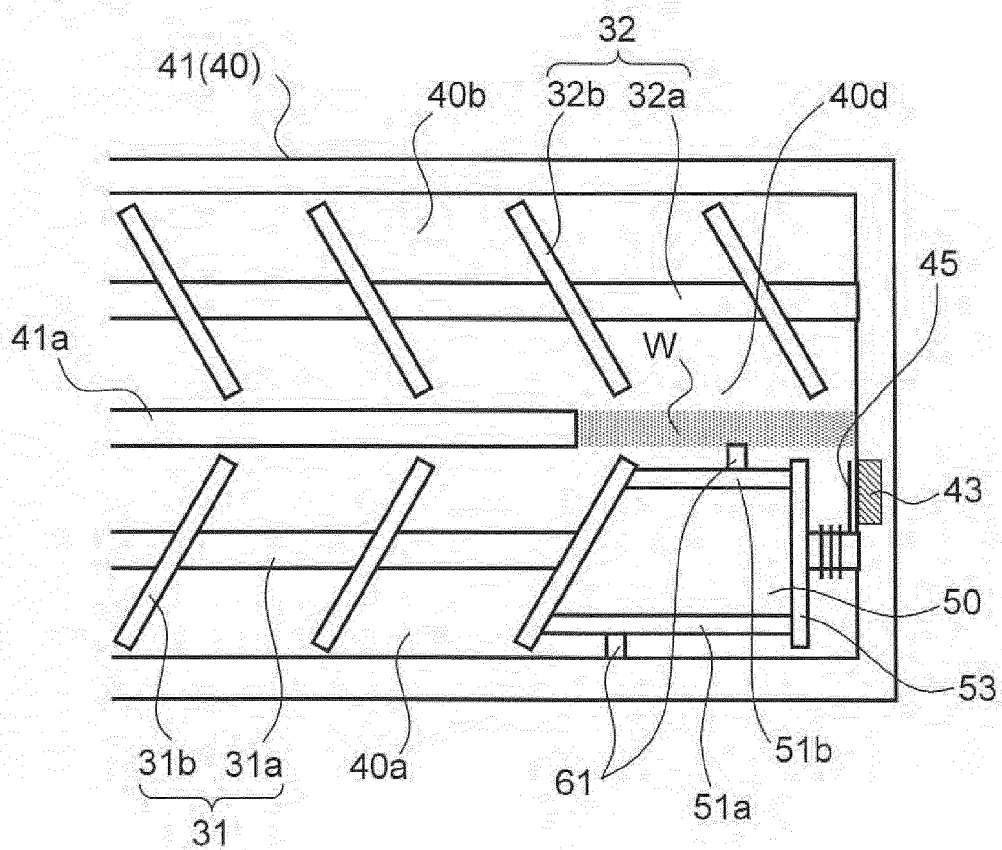


FIG.12

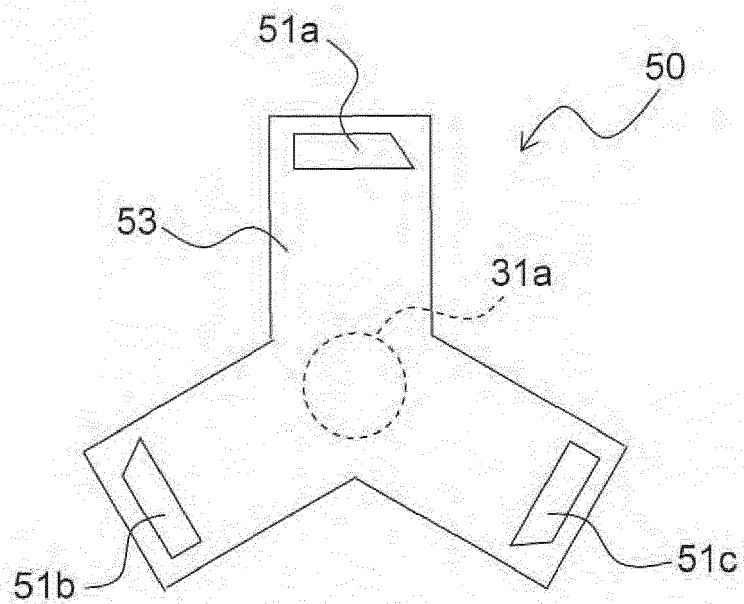


FIG.13

--Related Art--

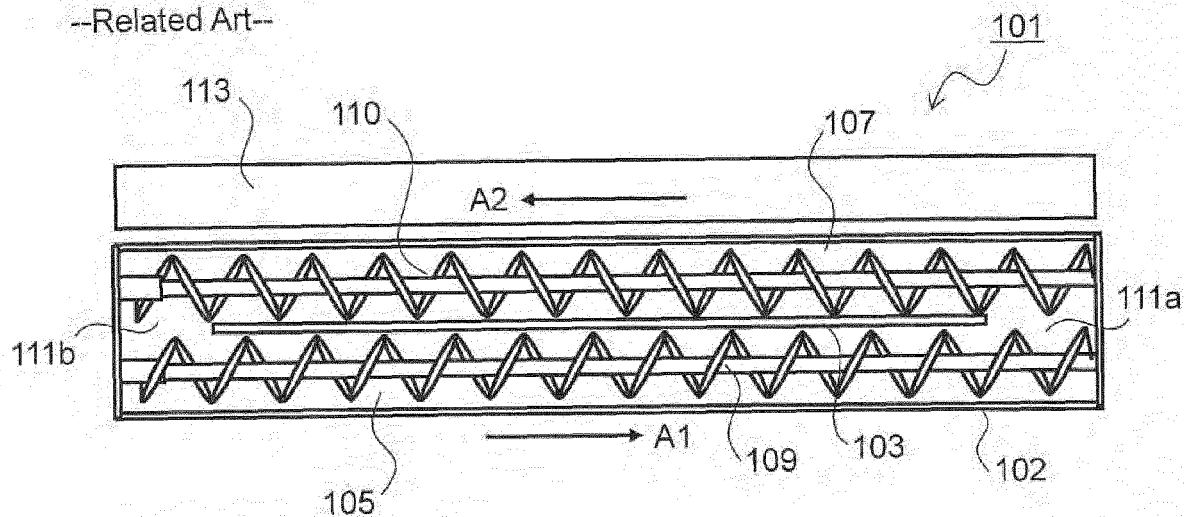


FIG.14

--Related Art--

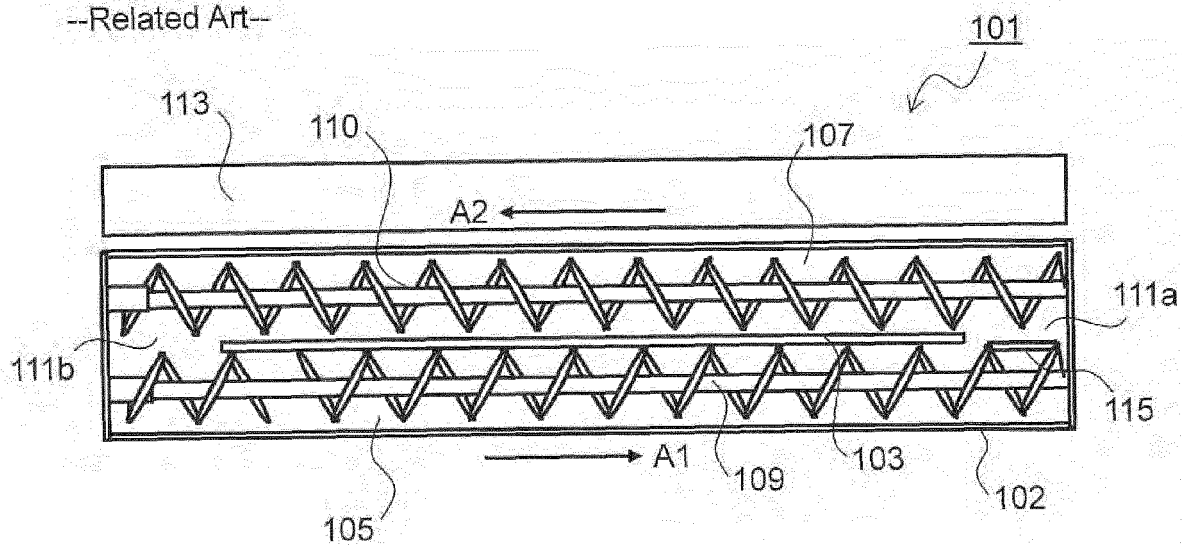


FIG.15

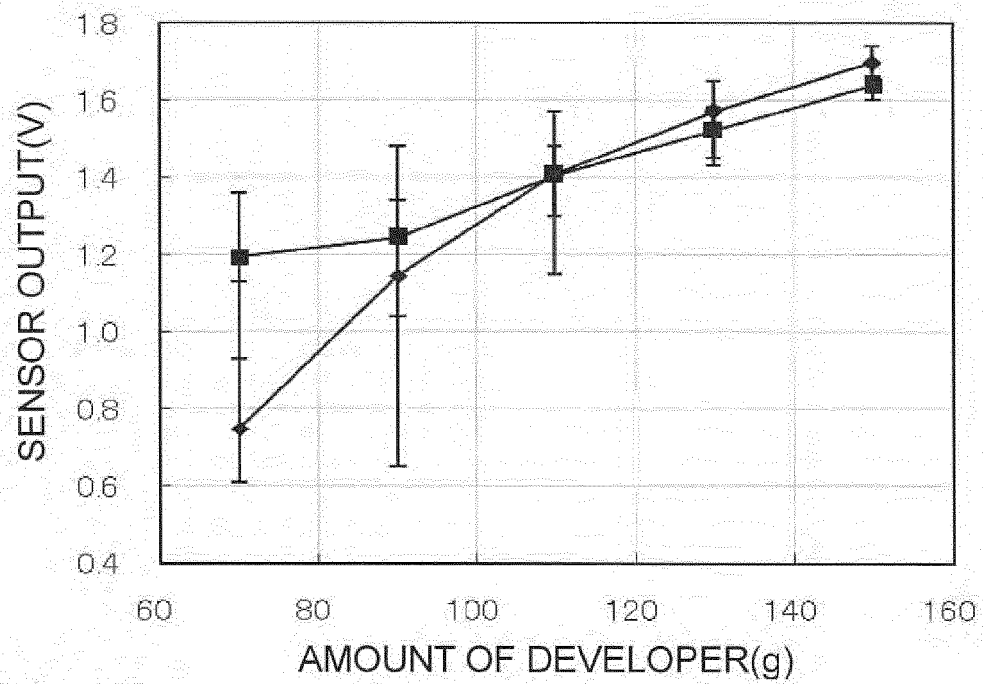
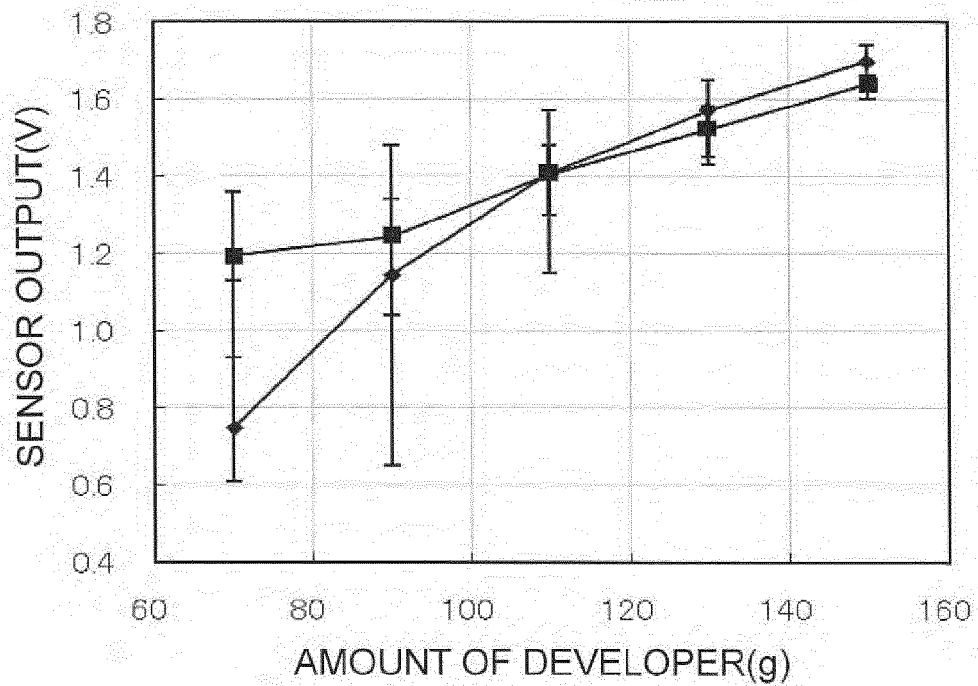


FIG.16





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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 19 February 2015	Examiner Mandreoli, Lorenzo
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